

ment has committed a great blunder in not appointing some natives to high offices in the civil and military services at the Delhi durbar. The, some ruling chiefs were appointed. SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878. [CONFIDENTIAL]

Some of them have already held the office of member of the Legislative Council of India, but with what benefit to the Government and the people we all know. An attempt on the part of the Government to give the people without giving them a share in the administration of the country resembles the conduct of that man who wishes to

SELECTIONS FROM THE

VERNAICULAR NEWSPAPERS

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NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

share in the administration as a proof of the confidence reposed in them by the Government. The declaration made by the Viceroy in his message to the Legislature on the 11th January 1878.

Received up to 8th January 1878.

offices would continue in the hands of Europeans has been a source of great dissatisfaction to the officers distinguished for their ability. No district officer can carry on his work without the aid of his native subordinates and the raises of the

Public Opinion

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 1st January, in the course of a review of the events of the year 1877, makes some remarks on the assumption

by Her Gracious Majesty of the title of Empress of India. The following is the substance of its remarks. The assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty was the greatest political event of the last year. The assumption of this title

is indicative of the fact that India will in future be regarded as one of the great possessions of the British crown. This title

is a mark of great honour to India, and may prove the basis of the gradual enlargement of the rights and privileges of natives. The late Imperial Assemblage will be memorable in the annals of British India both for its unprecedented grandeur and for the disappointment of the fondly cherished hopes of the native population. The splendour of the grand pageant may induce some flatterers to call Lord Lytton the god of justice and mercy. But it is to be asked what the Govern-

Circulation, 450 copies.

Circulation, 220 copies.

ment has committed a great blunder in not appointing some natives to high offices in the civil and military services at the Delhi darbar. True, some ruling chiefs were appointed ~~Councillors of the~~ ^{Members of the} Empress, but no good is likely to accrue from this measure. Some of them have already held the office of member of the Legislative Council of India, but with what benefit to the Government and the people we all know. An attempt on the part of the Government to win the affections of the people without giving them a share in the administration of the country resembles the conduct of that man who wishes to gratify his guests by sweet words alone without giving him food. The natives like the British rule and do not wish for a change of Government for a long time to come. But at the same time, it is their heartfelt desire that they may be allowed a share in the administration as a proof of the confidence reposed in them by the Government. The declaration made by the Viceroy in his ~~Assembly address~~ ^{Assembly address} that the high administrative offices would continue in the hands of Europeans has been a source of great disappointment to native officers distinguished for their ability. No district officer can carry on his work without the aid of his native subordinates and the raises of the district. The darbar has cost the Government and the native chiefs a vast sum of money. That sum would have been turned to a better account by being devoted to some work of public utility. In that case the name of Her Majesty would have become a household word like that of Raja Vikramaditya and of Akbar.

Circulation,
320 copies.

Circulation,
320 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 1st January, in reviewing the events of the last year, in reference to the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, says that the administrative union of the two provinces has done little to relieve the famine in Oudh. Sir George Gough alleges that the amalgamation has been effected on economical grounds. But we have attempted on previous occasions that the administration of Oudh could be

carried on at a less cost separately than in union with the North-Western Provinces. The manufactures and industries of Oudh are said to decline on account of the removal of the seat of Government from Lucknow to Allahabad. Formerly Sir George Cooper used to protest strongly against the amalgamation, saying that it would increase the cost of administration and ruin the people of Oudh. But now that he is the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, he expresses quite contrary opinions. Hence it appears that Sir George Cooper thinks only of the advancement of his own dignity. The retrenchment of public expenditure or the welfare of the people of Oudh is a matter of no concern to him. The arguments urged by him in defence of the amalgamation are very weak compared to the arguments embodied in the memorial protesting against it, which the nobility of Oudh have sent to the Secretary of State.

The *Unda Akbar* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 29th December says that formerly it was a common belief among the natives that the Government of India respected its true friends. But since the time of the late Lord Mayo this belief has been shaken. It is now generally believed that the conduct of the Government towards its faithful friends and allies is not what it ought to be. The say nothing of the common people, even the ruling chiefs and the descendants of ancient and noble families are treated by every description of European officers, from the Viceroy down to the district officer, as if they were a tribe of barbarians. Just think of the dishonour which the Maharaja of Jodhpur suffered at the hand of the late Lord Mayo! What bad treatment the Rikhsawar of Baroda received from Lord Northbrook! On the death of the Rani of Satara, the descendants of Sivaji were turned out of their ancestral house. Sir Salsette has recently been subjected to great disgraces. Perhaps the Government may have been obliged to resort to these measures for good reasons. But

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the frequent occurrence of such untoward events raises doubts in our minds, and induces us to think that good administrators like Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Metcalfe, and Mr. Malcolm are almost extinct in India, and that officers of the stamp of Lord Dalhousie are now only to be seen in this country. Looking at the deep popular discontent created by the annexation of the Nagpur State in 1849 on the death of the Raja and the strong adverse criticism which the measure provoked from the English Press, no one could expect that the Government would deal so harshly with the descendants of Sivaji after the death of the Rani of Satara. No one approves of the unsuitable way in which the Government of India has given vent to its anger against Sir Salar Jang. Sir Salar Jang has offered to pay money in cash for the charges of the Hyderabad Contingent, and is ready to give good security for the regular payment of the money, and on this ground he demands the restitution of Berar. The conduct of the Government towards Sir Salar Jang in this matter resembles that of a man who is unwilling to restore a thing that has been deposited with him as a trust by another. Mr. Kaye's history of the mutiny contains a good account of the circumstances under which the province of Berar was ceded to the Government of India. Lord Dalhousie himself admitted that the Nizam had never bound himself to maintain the Hyderabad Contingent. But Lord Dalhousie prevailed upon the Nizam by threats and advice to sign the treaty which the Government of India had drafted. In accordance with the terms of that treaty the Government of India occupied Berar. But it is also provided in the treaty that the province would be restored to the Nizam. In the face of these things the Government of India is now unwilling to part with the province. The action of the Government is incompatible with justice. We regret to state that the line of policy, which the Government of India has lately adopted towards Sir Salar Jang, the unworthy treatment he received at the late Delhi Durbar, the peremptory dismissal of his Private Secretary, the elevation

of his enemy to the office of the joint administrator of the State with the object of lowering his prestige in the State, and the Anagondi case has been disapproved of by the whole native public. It is our earnest prayer to Heaven that the Government of India may think fit to restore the province of Berar to the Nizam in order that British justice may remain unimpeachable and the Nizam's Government be conciliated.

The *Malwa Akbar* of the 26th December says that India is now under foreign yoke. Our British officers in India are of opinion that a man distinguished for ability, justice, and impartiality is hardly to be found among the natives. All offices of trust and responsibility are therefore reserved for Englishmen. A native, however learned and able he may be, cannot be appointed to a high office. The higher classes of natives are now in great distress; and their condition is daily becoming worse. The Government has fixed a test for candidates for the public service. Men were induced to educate themselves at the cost of much trouble and hardship and to pass the prescribed test. Those who proved successful at the examination used to get employment under the Government. The Government saw that they did not appreciate learning for its own sake but looked upon it only as a means of earning their livelihood. It has therefore resolved not to confer high offices upon them. Those men who have taken degrees at the University are now employed only as ministerial officers on Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 a month. But in course of time even these low posts will become scarce for educated natives. Educated natives have given up their proper sphere of work. To obtain a berth they cringe and fawn upon the European officer as a dog does upon his master. Englishmen, judging from the mean conduct of these men, fancy that all natives are of the same kind. There are very few educated natives, in our opinion, whose conduct is characterised by truth, justice, virtue, and patriotism. Perhaps some of our readers will disagree

in what we have said about the educated natives of the modern school. Now we wish to say a few words about the oppressions of European officers. While native officers do not deal justly with the people, Englishmen, who come from a distant and poor country, and are at once appointed to high offices in India, cannot be expected to act in accordance with strict justice towards the people.

It is apparently the duty of our sovereign and her ministers to watch how public servants deal with the people and what is the condition of the people. But far from doing this, our officers only think of enjoying the sudden prosperity which has fallen to their lot. To give significance to the assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty they wasted their time in making a vain display of their grandeur and magnificence, and in making our poor chiefs run from one place to another like a soldier on the parade ground. They have no time to enquire into the condition of the people, to see whether impartial justice is administered to them, what treatment they receive at the hands of public servants, to discover and redress their grievances, to devise measures for increasing their prosperity, &c. But as our rulers are bound to conduct the administration of the country, they import their starving countrymen into India, and let them loose upon the people. Very few of these men turn out to be kind and good natured officers. They consider natives as beasts of prey and generally kill them as such. The oppressions of European officers have now become intolerable. Instances of the oppression practised by European officers upon the people are often noticed in newspapers, but the Government takes no notice of them. A correspondent of the Times lately complained of an act of injustice committed by Mr. Wilson, the magistrate of Karnar, in the Bellary district. We copy below the translation of the article in question from the *Indu Prakash*. (The substance of the article is given below). The magistrate of

Baris was a case. The father of a cart belonging to a peasant of the Akkiddi village and sent it to the magistrate. The son of the cultivator instituted a suit against the father in the court of the subordinate judge, who fined the father five rupees. On this the father brought a suit against the cultivator and his son before the magistrate. The magistrate sentenced the father to sixteen months' imprisonment, and the son to one year's imprisonment. The father died in the prison. But the son appealed against the decision of the magistrate. In the meantime the rich traders and merchants of Bellary telegraphed the matter to the Governor of Madras, who ordered the magistrate of Bellary to make a full inquiry into the case. The judge was acquitted and released the prisoner.

The *Qasim-ul-Akbar* of the 23rd December says that the latest telegraphic news of the war places it beyond the shadow of a doubt.

that the Russians have now overpowered the Turks. It is surprising to compare the present aspect of the war to what it was in August and September last. However, the brave resistance offered by the Porte to Russia has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. When we remember that the Porte has had to fight against Russia, Germany, Austria, Servia, Romania, Montenegro, Bosnia, Bulgaria, all combined, we wonder how the Turks have been able to maintain the ground against the strong enemy so long. It appears from the telegraphic news of this week that Turkey has sought the mediation of the European powers for peace, and that the Italian Government has accepted the application of the Porte for mediation, but that the German power has rejected it. The machinations of Germany are evident from the news published by the Turkish journals about the aid given by her to Russia. The refusal of Germany to mediate for peace with Russia on behalf of Turkey shows that she will not yet allow a peace to be concluded between the belligerents, and that the Russian forces will now advance towards Adrianople.

Circulation,
100 copies.

Circulation,
242 copies.

Circulation,
100 copies.

**Circulation,
212 copies.**

number of cases decided by him that constitutes the merit of a judge.

The **Kārnāma** of the 31st December says that the news of fresh taxation has terrified the people. The natives owing to their poverty cannot but look with horror on the imposition of a license tax upon trades to meet the famine expenditure.

The imposition of a license tax upon trades to meet the famine expenditure.

the incidence of any new tax. It is believed that the Government wishes to recoup the Madras famine expenditure by levying a new tax upon the people. It is to be regretted that whenever any financial difficulties arise, the Government has recourse to fresh taxation instead of enforcing economy

in the public expenditure. The Public Works Department spends a great deal of money on useless works. A proper check over the extravagance of this department will result in a great saving to the State. It appears from the Calcutta telegraphic news of the 26th December that a license tax will be imposed upon all trades and callings according to grades and the revenue demand in the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab will be enhanced.

EDUCATION

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 28th December states that

The revival of the Delhi College, a large meeting was lately held in Delhi, which was attended by about

two thousand men. Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur was also present at the meeting. The object of the meeting was to

consider the question of reviving the late Delhi College. The men present put down their names for Rs. 18,000 in the sub-

scription list. The laudable exertions on the part of the inhabitants of Delhi to re-establish the Delhi College go a great way

towards falsifying the statement of the Government that the inhabitants of Delhi are not much displeased with the abolition

of the College. But in fact not only the inhabitants of Delhi but all sensible and educated natives of India are displeased

with this unworthy act of the Government. The natives in

**Circulation,
300 copies.**

300 copies.

**Circulation,
212 copies.**

150 copies.
Circulation.

general are unable to realise the fact that financial difficulties have induced the Government to lay violent hands upon the Delhi college. Can any sensible man believe that the Government resorted to this measure for the sake of effecting a saving of two or three thousand rupees a month? Such a trivial saving could have been effected elsewhere in a variety of ways. Whatever might be the real cause of the abolition of the Delhi college, it is a common belief among the natives that the Government does not like to give a high English education to them, because the Government thinks that a high education enables them to know and demand their rights.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Kārdmah* of the 31st December argues that the present system of appointing educational officers as examiners for the Calcutta University Examinations is very objectionable. The

The present practise of appointing educational officers as examiners of the Calcutta University Examinations is unjust. The examiners are called upon to examine the candidates in those very subjects on which they have lectured their own pupils during the year. In teaching any subject of study to his pupils, a professor lays special stress on those points which he thinks to be important and explains his own views to them; therefore, obviously, when he is appointed an examiner, his own pupils enjoy a great advantage over the other candidates. Moreover, he is sure to prefer his own views on any subject to those of other professors. In view of these objections against the present system, it behoves the Syndicate to select members of the Civil Service as examiners.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Kārdmah* of the 3rd January, in a committed article, referring to the conversion of fourteen thousand famine-stricken children to Christianity by the Christian Missionaries in the Madras Presidency in return

of the relief granted by the latter to the former, strongly condemns the unjust proceeding of the Missionaries. Every Hindu and Musalman must have received this sad news with feelings of great sorrow and indignation. Our Government wisely refrains from all interference in religious matters, and has therefore won the good will of all classes of the community. But the prejudiced Missionaries have adopted just the opposite policy. The conduct of the Missionaries of the Madras Presidency is wholly unjustifiable. They were not right in converting the distressed and helpless children from the religion of their parents, who had not arrived at an age to choose a religion for themselves. We hope that the Government will reprimand the Missionaries for this unjust proceeding.

A correspondent of the *Bhārat Bandhu* of the 28th December, writing from Benares, says

The famine-stricken children of Madras.

that when a country is on the decline, its inhabitants lose their reason. In these days our reason is quite clouded. It appears from the *Pioneer* that there is a large number of distressed orphans in the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency who have no one to take care of them. The Ladies Association and the Missionaries of Madras have established an orphanage for their support. The orphanage already contains forty-four children, and the number is to be increased by fifty more children. The benevolent efforts of the Ladies and the Missionaries of Madras are so far worthy of all praise. But we regret to mention that the orphans received into the orphanage have been made converts. Alas! how foolish we are that we cannot make a right use of our charity. There will be hardly any Hindu family in India that does not spend five or ten rupees a year on charity. But our elms go to feed the idle Brahmins and fakirs, who do not like to work for their bread. How demoralising this kind of charity is in its effects we all know. We do not spend

Circulation
140 copies.

Circulation
300 copies.

a single rupee in supporting poor orphans, widows, the blind, &c. We have left all this good work to the Missionaries.

The same paper, in its columns of summary of news, complains of the prevalence of theft at Aligarh.

The same paper states that the Musalmans of Atroli slaughtered a cow on the day of the last Bakrid in a mosque situated in the bazar. The Hindus were highly enraged at this proceeding.

But a great conflict was just happily prevented. The Hindus have since that day closed their shops and suspended all trade.

Mr. Muleck, the joint magistrate, has been deputed to make an enquiry into the matter. The Government has ensured the security of our lives and property. But it is to be regretted that it has not yet thought fit to put an end to the unholy practice of cow-slaughter.

A correspondent of the *Kari Vachan Sudha* of the 31st December complains of the prevalence of gambling in Amritsar.

The writer also complains that an evil practice has lately grown up among the Hindus, especially those of Amritsar. They marry their daughters to old men on receiving a certain amount of money from the latter. In other words, they sell their daughters. This practise is opposed to the dictates of the Hindu religion. The Government should check this growing evil.

The *Safir-i-Hindustan* of the 26th December says that it

appears from the *Pioneer* that letters up to ten tolas in weight addressed by correspondents to the editors of newspapers

will be charged only half an anna for postage from the 1st of January. The reduction in the rate of postage clearly shows that the Government wishes to encourage the public press. This indulgence is entitled to the gratitude of the

Circulation,
300 copies.

newspaper press. All the editors of newspapers should submit a joint memorial to the Government expressing their gratitude to it for this favour, and praying that the rate of postage for newspapers weighing less than five tolas should be reduced to one-quarter of an anna.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 28th December complains of the unjust levy of octroi duties on certain articles in Batala, a town in the Gurdaspur district. The *chungi* is levied even on edible shrubs which presses very heavily upon the poor classes of the community. The duty on brass is heavier in Batala than in Amritsar. The present Munsif of Batala is not an able man. An assistant commissioner or an extra assistant commissioner should be also appointed in Batala. At present the inhabitants of the town have to go to Gurdaspur to institute their suits and are consequently subjected to great inconvenience and trouble.

Circulation,
512 copies.

No.	NAME	LOCALITY	PROVINCE
12	Baranwal	Baranwal	Ditto
14	Batli	Batli	Ditto
13	Batli	Batli	Ditto
13	Batli	Batli	Ditto
11	Batli	Batli	Ditto
10	Batli	Batli	Ditto
9	Batli	Batli	Ditto
8	Batli	Batli	Ditto
7	Batli	Batli	Ditto
6	Batli	Batli	Ditto
5	Batli	Batli	Ditto
4	Batli	Batli	Ditto
3	Batli	Batli	Ditto
2	Batli	Batli	Ditto
1	Batli	Batli	Ditto

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
1	Afsul-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 24th, 1877, & Jan. 1st, 1878.	100 copies
2	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Decr. 28th, 1877.	327 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
3	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	29th, 1878.	29 copies.
4	Akhbar-i-Tamannadi	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Jan. 1st, 1878.	125 copies.
5	Akhyar-ul-Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	Tri-monthly	30th, 1877.	137
6	Akmal-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Decr. 29th, 1877.	120
7	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Decr. 29th, 1877, & Jan. 1st, 1878.	343 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
8	Almorah Akhbar	Almorah	Hindi	Bi-monthly	1st, 1878.	27 copies.
9	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	29th, 1877.	130
10	Anjuman-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Digo	28th, 1877.	410 copies (including 250 copies taken by Govt.)
11	Ashraf-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	1st, 1878.	103 copies.
12	Benares Akhbar	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	27th, 1877.	130
13	Bharat Bandha	Aligarh	Ditto	Ditto	28th, 1877.	130
14	Bostanul Ashiqin	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	29th, 1877.	333
15	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	31st, 1877.	333

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16	Jaipur Akhbar (Rajputana),	Jaipur	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 28th, 1877.	125 copies.
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16	Jaipur Akhbar (Rajputana),	Jaipur	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 28th, 1877.	125 copies.
17	Jalwah Tar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Jany. 1st, 1878.	142 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
18	Karnamah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Decr. 31st, 1877.	309 copies
19	Keshi-Patila	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	310 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
20	Bayan-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
21	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
22	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
23	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
24	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
25	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
26	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
27	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
28	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
29	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
30	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
31	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
32	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
33	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
34	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
35	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
36	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
37	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
38	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
39	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies
40	Kashmiri-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	260 copies

Copy of Baber's chronicle (continued)

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
40	Wahid-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
41	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
42	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
43	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
44	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
45	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
46	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
47	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
48	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
49	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
50	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
51	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
52	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
53	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
54	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
55	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
56	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
57	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
58	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
59	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
60	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
61	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
62	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
63	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
64	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
65	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
66	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
67	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
68	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
69	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.
70	Nizam-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 31st, 1877.	45 copies.

56	Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	...	Bhawalpur	...	Ditto	...	Do	...	Decr.	21st,	1877.	699	copies.
57	Safir-i-Budhina	...	Muzaffarnagar,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	26th	"	500	"
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